



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

volume I. We may hope for even more complete lists in the forthcoming volume III. In future editions of the whole work the editors might possibly see their way to publish still more of these scattered essays. This step would be welcomed by the legal profession and by teachers and students of law and history.

HAROLD D. HAZELTINE.

Studies and Notes supplementary to Stubbs' Constitutional History, down to the Great Charter. By CHARLES PETIT-DUTAILLIS, Honorary Professor in the University of Lille. Translated by W. E. RHODES, M.A. [Publications of the University of Manchester, Historical Series, no. VII.] (Manchester: University Press. 1908. Pp. xv, 152.)

IN 1907 appeared a French translation of the first volume of Stubbs' *Constitutional History*, edited with notes and supplementary studies by M. Petit-Dutaillis. These studies have been Englished, says Professor Tait in his preface to the present work, to furnish English students with a supplement to this first volume, for English historians have been "too much engrossed with detailed research to stop and sum up the advances". M. Petit-Dutaillis found that not only had much important work been done since the last edition of the *Constitutional History*, but that in later editions Stubbs had made slender and unsatisfactory use of several noteworthy achievements already effected. Furthermore our author notes the changed tone of recent medievalists, who are less swayed by the conception of England as "the messenger of liberty to the world". These supplementary studies impress one as a discreet and learned attempt to safeguard a public, which is likely to learn all that it will know of a great subject from a single book, against the shortcomings of that book. The utility of translating them for English students, of whom such as are sufficiently advanced to profit by these technical discussions should be familiar with much of the monographic literature behind them, seems to the reviewer doubtful. There will be English readers, however, thankful to have the nub of a mass of hard reading given them with a Frenchman's brevity and precision. Seventy-five books (most of them recent monographs) and over thirty-five articles are cited, many of them repeatedly, in one hundred and forty-five pages of text.

There are twelve studies and notes, varying in length from twenty-eight pages to two pages. In the first seven (pp. 1-66), the author confessedly does little but sum up the work of others, showing however the shrewd discrimination and sound judgment of the experienced researcher. The three most extensive of these treat the origin of the manor, the origin of the Exchequer, and the tenurial system. The first skilfully combines a historical sketch of the rural classes in England with a critical outline of the literature of the subject, bringing the

famous controversy down to date. He holds with Vinogradoff as to origins, but believes that scholar to have over-emphasized the similarity between the thirteenth-century manor and the Anglo-Saxon community; he approves Maitland's caution on this point; and commends to Englishmen Delisle's *Étude sur la Condition de la Classe Agricole en Normandie*, believing that the effect of the Conquest upon English agriculture has not been appreciated nor Norman conditions sufficiently studied. Under the last head, much should be expected from the present researches of Professor Haskins. In the last five studies, M. Petit-Dutaillis speaks with authority, his *Étude sur la Vie et le Règne de Louis VIII.* (Paris, 1894) having led him to original investigation of several important English institutions. These studies are upon the origin of English towns, twelfth-century London, the two trials of King John, the "Unknown Charter", and Magna Carta. He emphasizes the economic aspect of borough origins rather at the expense of their institutional aspect; he appears to have disproved Mr. Round's theory that the official confederation of the Cinque Ports was subsequent to John's reign; he believes that London was a commune in the French sense only during Richard I.'s absence, but has not successfully accounted for the mention of London's aids in the feudal twelfth article of the Charter. He upholds Bémont's original theories regarding the trials of John; believes that the "Unknown Charter" is the report by an agent of Philip Augustus of negotiations between king and barons shortly before the *Articuli Baronum* were formulated; and supplements some of McKechnie's conclusions by an acute study of several articles of Magna Carta, contributing some original suggestions upon points of detail. He strangely fails to take account of Professor Adams's studies on the Charter. One cannot accept his statement that art. XIV. was solely in the king's interest nor that "there is no question" in the Charter "of the reign of law". Several other supplementary studies that might have been added promptly suggest themselves; certainly recent work on scutage is very inadequately dealt with in the footnote on p. 56.

A. B. WHITE.

L'Angleterre Chrétienne avant les Normands. Par Dom FERNAND CABROL, Abbé de Farnborough. [Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement de l'Histoire Ecclésiastique.] (Paris: Victor Lecoffre. 1908. Pp. xxiii, 341.)

THE Abbot of Farnborough has placed students of ecclesiastical history under various obligations and the great dictionary of archaeology and liturgics appearing under his editorship would alone secure for him a distinguished place among scholars. The present slight work will not add much to his reputation. At first sight it looks pretentious, with its unnecessarily elaborate critical apparatus. Much space is given to bibliographies and the pages are loaded with references to authorities